THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

French Elections!

CONSERVATIVES CHOSEN!

Great Distress in Paris!

FRANCE LONGS FOR PEACE!

Levies of French Troops!

THE ARMISTICE!

Napoleon's Proclamation!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

ELECTION RETURNS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, February 11—Marenne, Vendee, Lot, Garonne and Loire have chosen conservative, 8 ultramontane, liberal and union candidates.

Generals Changarnier and Faidherbe are elected to the Assembly from the Department of Somme.

Paris letters of the 10th state that the result of the elections in the capital was as yet unknown, but it was believed that the list of candidates, embracing the names of Declure, Hugo and Blanquie, have been chosen.

The city is quiet, and re-victualling is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH.

LONDON, February 11.—It is ascertained beyond doubt that the result of the French elections is a triumph for the Conservatives.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, February 12.—The Department of Seine et Oise has elected to the Assembly the Mayor of Versailles, Carnot, Barthelmy, Saint Hilaire, Thiers and Favre. In the Department of Bas Rhine, the Mayors of Strasbourg and Schlestadt, and Gambetta and Reuisch are elected.

PARIS, February 10.—The election returns are not all counted, but the election of the following candidates is considered certain: Victor Hugo, Quinet, Louis Blanc, Gambetta, Schoelcher, Farhier and Delescluze. The result is a decisive victory for the Republicans and in favor of Conservatives. Grevy is elected from Jura, Picard in Departement of the Seine, Lambertin in Loire, and Jules Favre in Aisne. Eighteen Departments remain to be heard from. The Deputies elected from the Department of Nord include left Lille for Paris to day by special train.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

BRUSSELS, February 12.—The result of the elections in fifty-four departments is that Bonapartists and Orleanists and 30 Republicans.

[Tribune Special.]

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.

PARIS, February 10.—Election returns for this city, so far as at present known, show a large Republican majority.

[Herald Special.]

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

VERSAILLES, February 9.—The Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth regiments left this morning for Nantes, prior to their departure. The Germans have delivered up Nantes. General Chanzy entered Paris Tuesday. A considerable of troop is to be held by the chief generals of France.

PEACE IN PARIS.

There is prevailing within the capital a sentiment of resolution to endure to the last, and Paris is willing to make any sacrifice in preference to a resumption of hostilities. Advices from the north indicate the same feeling.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE

are likely to be relaxed in severity, if the Assembly shows a disposition to act with dignity and conciliation. The elections will be quiet. No slightest interference will be made by the Germans. There is no motion or excitement. The whole of the Fifth Army Corps have been disarmed, and the Eleventh Corps is ordered to follow.

PALL IN PROVISIONS.

PARIS, February 9.—There has been a great fall in the price of provisions. General Chanzy arrived this morning, and is received by members of the Government here, and has resigned the Naval. The theatres will reopen on the 15th inst.

BORDEAUX DECREES ABROGATED.

The Government of national defense at Paris has abrogated the requisition decrees of the delegation of the Government at Bordeaux.

FRENCH SEA CAPTAINS.

The Captains of the French men-of-war at Havana, have applied by cable for permission to vessels pursue German vessels during the armistice.

GREAT DISTRESS IN PARIS.

A dispatch from Brussels states that signatures are being obtained in Paris to a call for the Germans permit but few provisions to enter.

FUTURE LEVY OF FRENCH TROOPS.

A decree has been issued by the Bordeaux Government, which calls out the military class of 1871 immediately.

THE ARMISTICE.

BERLIN, February 10.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says no decision will be made as to the prolongation of the armistice until it can be seen whether there is what the French National Assembly will conclude for peace.

The routes to Paris are all open.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

EMDEN, February 11.—The plague has appeared in a drove of cattle intended for the relief of Paris.

PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE GOVERNMENT.

VERSAILLES, February 10.—A strong belief prevails at the headquarters here, that the French Assembly will frame a Provisional Government, with Count De Paris as President, and provide for a future plebiscite on the question of the restoration of the Orleans to or the establishment of a Republic. Duc D'Aumale has been chosen as the Assembly representative.

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PRUSSIAN LEVY IN HOUSE.

HAVRE, February 10.—The Prussians have imposed a contribution of four million francs on Rouen, which must be paid to-day, and another two million payable to-morrow. They will not evacuate Rouen until the forty thousand francs from the people of Rouen.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

LONDON, February 11.—The following is the translation of a proclamation addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to electors of France

Wilhelmshohe, February 8—Betrayed by fortune I have kept since my captivity, profound silence, in order not to embarrass the negotiations for peace. Now that the armies confronted each other I abstained from any steps or words capable of causing any disquietude. I can no longer remain silent before my country's disasters, without appearing insensible to its sufferings. When the future of France is settled, my first care, my resolution would appear to have been dictated by personal considerations, while the object of my every action was to the interest of the nation to continue the struggle. Notwithstanding my unparalleled reverses, I declare that I am ready to accept whatever sacrifices may be considered necessary. A few departments were invaded, and Paris was in a state of defence. The action of the government might possibly there be limited, but while her attention was directed to her enemies, an insurrection arose in Paris; and the legal representative was violated, the safety of the Empire threatened, and the Empire, which had been three times established by the people, overthrown and abandoned. Silling my responsibilities I exclaimed with a heart full of anguish, "My country is saved," instead of protesting against the violation of my right, I hoped for success in defending it on the only possible field of battle, the children of France. Now, when the struggle is suspended, and all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, I feel it my duty to speak to my country. I suffer for the bloodshed and ruin and squandered resources. It is impossible to consent to the dismemberment of the legitimately constituted government, which was left no authority emanating from universal suffrage. Clothed by public confidence, I am the only sovereign where the people are consulted respecting the government most capable of repressing the bitter deceptions of party. It is essential that France should be united in her wishes. For myself, bruised by injustice and bitter deceptions, I do and know of claim by repeatedly confirmed rights. There is no room for personal ambition. But till the people are regularly consulted and express their will, it is my duty to say that all acts are illegitimate, and that any government in which reckless ballast nevertheless, has no moral weight, to bring peace to France, to repress unnatural shocking, to conquer, and to restore industry, commerce and credit.

ENGLAND.

DOWRY FOR PRINCESS LOUISE.

LONDON, February 11.—The Queen has asked Parliament for a dowry for Princess Louise, suitable to the dignity of the Crown, which message will be made the special order for Monday.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

The correspondence relative to the Franco-Prussian war was presented to the House of Commons, and notice given of many questions as to the policy of the government.

GALES AND SHIPWRECKS.

LONDON, February 11.—There has been a violent gale all along the coast of the United Kingdom, and many wrecks are reported. Nine vessels and several lives are known to have been lost, and numerous wrecks are apprehended.

WHY FAVRE DID NOT ATTEND THE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Gladstone made an explanation of the reasons why Favre was not represented in the conference with Bismarck. He said President Thiers had promised Favre a pass for him-self to attend the London Conference, if he could be spared at the time, but Favre declined to go, as the Provisional Government, having been replaced by the Assembly, Favre's position was altered, and application was not renewed by Favre to the military authorities, the bombardment had begun and Favre declined to leave Paris.

FOOD FOR PARIS.

Baxter, Secretary of the Admiralty, in answer to a question as to the condition of Paris, said the Government had been able to spare twenty-five hundred tons of food to the Parisians, and that one thousand tons more were ready for shipment.

FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. Cochran reviewed the foreign relations of the country, and demanded a ministerial statement relative to the condition of affairs as regards Russia, Prussia and France.

There was subsequently a brief debate on business of a local nature, after which the House adjourned.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The following Consular appointments appeared in the London *Gazette* to-day: E. M. Archibald to New York; C. C. Kortright to Philadelphia; H. J. Murray, to Portland; a Mr. Henderson to Boston; G. L. Booker to San Francisco; D. Bonshue to New Orleans; H. T. A. Heinal to Baltimore.

THE "TIMES" ON THE CLAIMS COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 11.—The *Times* of to-day, views with a mixed feeling the appointment of a commission for settlement of one tangible grievance. It is desirable to get the Alabama Claims out of the category of unsettled questions, but the treaty has already been rejected by the American Senate, indicating but slight desire on the part of the American to remove the grounds of difference between the two countries. When the principle of the Alabama claims is determined, individual claims will be easily adjusted. The *Times* adds that the tone of American discussion must change in all respects, if good feeling is to be restored between America and England.

VENTILATES ITS VIEWS ON THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN ARMISTICE.

The prolongation of the armistice depends entirely on the temper of the French Assembly towards Prussian demands, as regards the cession of territory and a money indemnity and dismantling the French fortresses on the borders of Germany.

AMERICAN VESSEL ARRIVES WITH FOOD FOR PARIS.

The brig J. S. Bowen has arrived at Boulogne, laden with food for Paris. She is the first American vessel which has visited that port for the war.

The *Economist* of this morning says that Government has relinquished the projected duty on foreign securities.

THE "TIMES" ON OUR CLAIMS.

LONDON, February 12—The *Observer* of to-day has a leader on the Anglo-American Commission. It declares that if the United States adopts the award of the Commission they will not find England a stubborn objector. It thinks the Canadian inquiry presents no insuperable difficulties, and that the labors of the Commissioners will clear the political sky which for years has been hanging over the two countries.

THE BUDGET.

In the budget about to be submitted to parliament, the estimate for the expenses of the army amount to £18,851,700, an increase of £2,-588,500 over the closed last year.

THE ENGLISH ARMY.

The force of the regular army is brought up to 135,280 men, an increase of 19,980.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

Provision is made for surveying defensive positions around London, and between the city and sea coast. A new fortification is proposed to be built at Dover, and Hardwick and on the island of Malta.

ITALY.

PAPAL TROOPS—UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

FEBRUARY, 11.—In the Italian Chamber today, Signor Largo in some remarks in reply to a question, said the rumors which had obtained currency in regard to the embarkation of troops by papal authority, were at least of doubtful nature, as were also the reports of the gathering such troops individually in the Vatican. The speaker added that any movement of the sort would be promptly repressed and punished by the government.

RIOTS IN MICE.

FLORENCE, February 11.—Serious disturbances are reported in Nice. People besieged the Prefecture, demanding bread. The troops were obliged to charge the crowd with the bayonet before they would disperse.

THE PAPAL GUARANTEES.

In the Lower Chamber yesterday a committee reported an amendment to the papal guarantees bill, empowering the Supreme Judiciary to authorize an official to enter the Pope's residence. Minister Lanza opposed the amendment and defended the guarantees as necessary to tranquilize the Catholic conscience and prevent accusations of bad faith. He announced that the ministry would resign if the amendment should be carried by the majority of the country. The proposed modification as a cabinet question. He defended the amendment, but did not vote. The party vote, 60 members of the vote according to his convictions. The House adjourned the debate until Monday. In the course of the discussion

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
(of Pennsylvania),
No. 1305 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 16th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKERSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMBLY,
H. S. MYERS,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. jn27

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111@112.

THE DEMOCRATS of Ohio will support Vallandigham for United States Senator, next winter. On what grounds is not stated.

THE LAST SENSATIONAL ITEM is the rumor that coolie labor is to be introduced into Pennsylvania, to work a Schuylkill county colliery.

WHEN THE editor of *The Paper* informs us how the war between Fisk, Jr., and Hoffman gets on? Not being behind the scenes, we can only *guess* at the extent of the struggle by its manifestation through its representative here.

THE San Francisco Medical Society has remonstrated against the severe course of study to which pupils are subjected in the public schools, and urges that less attention be paid to cramming a child's mind, and more regard be given to the health of the pupil.

NAPOLEON will feel very wretched when his eagle eye rests on this crushing paragraph, taken from the *Chronicle*, of Saturday:

"The text of the proclamation issued by the charlatan Louis Napoleon, has not yet reached this country. The boundless, brazen impudence of that man!"

CHIEF JUSTICE BELLOWS, in opening Court in New Hampshire, censured officers who allowed church fair lotteries to pass unnoticed. He declared they were offences that were indictable, and when ever an officer knew of any occurring, the parties interested should be arrested and punished.

GENERAL MORGAN thinks that the citizens of Robeson county, North Carolina, can rid themselves of the gangs of out laws committing outrages there by firm united action. What is the use of this when Governor Vance has written to his correspondent saying he never heard of such things. Of course Vance is right.

THE FULL EXPLANATION of the Chorpenning claim relieves Postmaster Gienaral Cresswell. All he did was under direct orders of Congress, and what blame there may be in the affair, must find some resting place in Congress. As long as bills are hurried through with a rapidity that renders it impossible to vote understandingly, just so long we may look for errors of this nature.

THE REMOVAL OF GAMBETTA is a decided victory over the extremists. It gives an opportunity for a liberal election that could not otherwise have been had, and what is more to the purpose it prevents Bismark from taking any ground in opposition to the election of the National Assembly. Gambetta has been really little else than a thorn in the side of France, and would have caused serious trouble if he had not been removed.

AT LAST comes a cheerful tiding from the Tennessee bearing aboard the San Domingo Commissioners. Capt. Drummond, of the bark Anderson, reports at Philadelphia, that he met the Tennessee in mid-ocean all right, but struggling against the violence of a severe gale. It may have been that the vessel was disabled so as to render the passage wearisome and tedious, but the public heart can now breathe easier and hope for an early announcement of her arrival at San Domingo.

THE CITIZENS of Allegheny are justly proud of their Municipal Government and City Councils, inasmuch as affairs are so admirably managed as to require only a tax for city purposes of ten mills on the dollar. It is rather an extraordinary instance for a progressive, growing city, in these times especially, to lessen the taxation of its citizens twenty per cent. next, yet Allegheny has done so, and will still preserve the high reputation of being one of the best governed and most wisely regulated cities in the Union.

TO MATTINGLY AND BURTON: We would *respectfully* advise you, *gentlemen*, to leave Demopolis. "A stitch in time saves nine." This is no idle threat, made simply in friendship for you.

KNIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROSS.

P. S.—We'll give you fifteen days to "pack up your traps" and leave.

Mr. Mattingly is editor of the *Southern Opinion*, Alabama. Now, if some one will kindly get up a letter of inquiry, such as brought forth the reply from Governor Vance, we might learn from Alabama also that Northern settlers were cordially invited to settle in that State. No doubt exists whatever that the Ku Klux will give any Northern Republican a right hearty welcome.

WE PUBLISH on our first page this morning the bill relating to the salaries of the Allegheny County officers, as it passed the House, with the amendments attached. It will come up in the Senate to-morrow. We see plainly the duty of Senators Graham and Anderson on this important question. We look to them to strike out all the amendments tacked on the bill at the last moment, in the House, before its passage, and to pass it in the Senate the same as agreed upon by the Allegheny County delegation in Committee, and then send it back to the House for re-consideration. We have faith in the integrity of Senators Graham and Anderson, and if they desire the endorsement of the Republicans of Allegheny county, they will see to it, that the pledges made last fall are faithfully carried out. Will you do it gentlemen? You both have a glorious opportunity to show the citizens of this county that, unmoved by others' treachery, you mean to adhere to *your* pledge. When the bill goes back to the House for concurrence, we hope to have a full report made of the debate arising, so as to enable the Republicans of this county to see who of our delegation keep faith with the pledges of the party, and who are unfaithful to themselves and their constituency.

THE insipid *Post* endeavored to do a clever thing on Saturday by republishing our remarks on the recent course of our members at Harrisburg in connection with a report courteously published in these columns several days ago, defending our members against the soft impeachment then made by our contemporary to the effect that they were not true to their pledges. At that particular time we were right; the *Post* was wrong. The bill pending then before the Legislature was acceptable, and, but for the indiscretion of a thoughtless member who made bold to burden it with an odious amendment, would have passed the House in an unexceptionable shape. Last autumn we promised in the name of the great Republican party of Allegheny county, to help to effect a needed reform in public affairs. We purpose to keep our pledge inviolate and will expose any attempt of others who may endeavor to set aside their good words of faith, to betray the people. The *Post* may not like our candid honesty—inasmuch as the only hope the party it represents has for future success in this neighborhood is grounded on the slim probability that our Republican members and Republican press will falter and not keep good faith with the masses they represent,—but we care not, so long as we believe we are discharging our plain duty towards the people generally. Reform can be effected within our own party ranks and will be. The *Post* need not interfere in matters outside of its own disorderly political household, for therein it has enough to occupy its attention without thrusting its cheap advice on neighbors well able and competent to take care of themselves.

THE *Dispatch*, winking at and abetting the gross betrayal of the Republican party of Allegheny county by the passage of the amended fee bill through the House at Harrisburg, pays the following gratuitous compliment to us:

The GAZETTE joins in with the *Commercial* in denouncing in bitter terms our delegation in the Legislature. As nearly as we can learn the only chance the bill regulating the salary of county officers had to succeed, consisted in its being amended as it has been. If this is correct, the Allegheny delegation simply did the best thing possible—got all they could. It seems rather unfair for the GAZETTE to read them out of the party so suddenly for this.

We have not yet been guilty of any denunciation. We simply want to see our members live up to their written pledges, and, in the name of the Republican majority in Allegheny county, we demand that they do so. It is not our province to read any citizen, high or low, out of the political party we represent; but it is our plain duty to tell the people where and when we discover infidelity to their interests. The *Dispatch* could rebuke us for our honest and consistent course with much better grace had it actively labored for the success of the Republican party last campaign against such formidable and threatening opposition. As it did not we imagine it has little right to appear in the role of pardon broker between those who have egregiously offended and those offended. We have no alliance with the *Commercial*, defensive or offensive. That journal is consistent in demanding true reform. It would have accomplished it outside the party ranks, to the destruction of the party itself. We promised it by another and more sensible method. We have no good reason to rest quietly on our victory, disregard what we and our candidates pledged, and make the people fully believe that there can exist no honesty in politics. True reform was promised, true reform is needed, true reform must come or somebody will suffer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The late accident on the Hudson River railroad, is producing the usual amount of comment, censure and suggestion. It will last for a short time, and then, just as with hundreds of other cases before it, it will die away, and only be remembered by those whose hearts have been made desolate by the disaster. If there has been criminal carelessness on the part either of the employees or in the management of the road, we undertake to assert that no punishment will be inflicted commensurate with the crime committed, and that in all probability no punishment will be inflicted at all. There generally is a great hue and cry raised at the time, and violent indignation expressed. Perhaps some few may institute suits for damages but the end is generally a farce compared to the beginning.

It has been stated that these disasters could be prevented by compelling railway companies to use separate lines of travel for freight and passengers. Could this idea be carried out? Could any train be kept in good running order that depended on its passenger travel alone? It is surely not right to run freight and passenger trains over the same tracks if it can be avoided. But it is one thing to make suggestions and another thing to prove them feasible. We have our own opinion about the matter, and it is, that no such distinction can be made. But there can be more care taken. There are accidents that will happen in spite of the best of care. Just so long as the judgment of man is imperfect, and his knowledge limited, will there be unavoidable accidents. Yet there might be fewer of even those classed as unavoidable. This, however, can only be effected by throwing protection around travelers from the moment the civil engineer with his corps enters on the duty of laying out a railroad. It is too late to talk about a railroad being a succession of curves, or the bridges being of wood instead of iron, after the road is built and trains running. The character of the ground over which a road is laid is not the least important feature of the safety for travelers. The guards along the road and the general securities throughout can be made a matter of law, and should be. These are possible preventions, and the fact that we continue to grumble over the breaking of some wooden bridge and the destruction of lives thereby, without giving legal protection, shows how very little we care about it beyond the sensation of the hour.

TESTIMONY OF CRIMINALS.

A bill has passed the lower House of Kansas allowing criminals to testify in their own behalf, and also to allow husband and wife to testify for one another in criminal cases. We had occasion to refer to this privilege a few issues since, and can see no reason why such a law should not be enacted in our State. When the question is divested of all dust and dirt, it resolves itself simply to the query, whether more harm than good would arise, by permitting criminals to testify in their own behalf. We repeat that the old argument, of opening a door for the commission of perjury, is unsound. Every day of our lives this privilege is given not only in civil suits, but in criminal suits also. A defendant is allowed to testify in his own behalf in a criminal case, in almost every part and parcel of the case except before the jury. He can put off the case by his own oath, he can delay his case for weeks by his own oath, he can relieve himself from prison on a habeas corpus by his own oath, he can relieve himself from part of the sentence by his own oath, and in a word it seems a little inconsistent that he is privileged to commit perjury if he wishes, all around his case, while he is not allowed to testify directly in the trial, in order to prevent the commission of that offence.

The truth is, it is nothing more than a relic of the old barbarity attendant on criminal trials. It finds its affinity with the educated prejudices against granting political equality to negroes. It is not founded on any broad basis of wisdom, but is a narrow minded prejudice that robs a man of one of his dearest rights, freedom of speech. In cases of assault and battery, nine times out of ten a cross suit is entered. Any one who understands the law at all, knows that this is done only for the purpose of opening the mouth of the defendant. In this way he is permitted to tell his side of the case. If defendants in criminal cases were allowed to testify, one half of the assault and battery cases with which our courts are now burthened would never be brought. The use for them would be ended just as soon as both parties could testify. Is it any greater offence to swear falsely in felonies than sureties of the peace? Most certainly not. We believe that crime would be more certainly punished. The old plea in doubtful cases would be destroyed. The prisoner would no longer sit dumb-mouthed before a jury, and sympathy for him would take less the positive nature of acquittals. We frankly believe that all men should be allowed to testify in their own behalf, and that with such a law, conviction would follow on the path of guilt with almost unerring certainty.

COMMERCIAL AND NEGLEY.

We do not expect any justice from the *Commercial*, for General Negley. Our member in Congress, has the same effect on that journal as a red rag before a mad bull. The mention of the name is sufficient to throw the *Commercial* into spasms, and although it rarely can tell just exactly what is the matter, it does know enough to down head and with closed eyes make a dash. We would have been disappointed had the *Commercial* not abused General Negley, because of his vote in the House. Not because the vote was wrong or against the repeal of the Income Tax—but because here was an opportunity to make a blind dash at the member, and of course that opportunity could not be lost. We do not propose to reason with the *Commercial* because there is too much blood in its eyes when it thinks of Negley, for it to listen to reason, but we are unable to see why Negley is alone abused. There were *several* firm supporters of the repeal, that voted against going into Committee of the Whole. Mr. McCarthy, who is a *leader* in the movement of repealing the Income Tax, *voted with General Negley*. True it is that McCarthy did not run for Congress from this district, and was not in opposition to the *Commercial's* candidate, but still, we are unable to see how that makes his vote correct, and Negley's vote—just the same—something for which he should be gored.

The *Commercial* is well aware, that it was believed by the most earnest friends of the repeal measure, that any attempt to reach the Income bill, by going into Committee of the Whole, would result disastrously to the bill. That there was very great doubt about the bill being reached at all, and in the meantime a way would be opened for endless and tedious debate over the reduction of imports. That the vote is really not a test vote on the measure at all, but that the friends of the bill did not propose to see it hampered by compromises made with regard to other duties. This was the true reason of McCarthy and others voting as they did, and the *Commercial* is well aware of the fact. But as we have already urged, we do not hold that journal responsible for its dashes at Negley. It cannot help it. It regards the General as its "hereditary enemy," and does not require that it should see its foe to commence attack. To hear the name is enough to raise a bellow, and every once in a while we find it with its head down and tail in the air making fierce lunges at our member for having acted wisely and very considerately, along with other sound and able men. What really started it on Saturday, it is hard to imagine, but we suppose some one fond of fun and knowing the effect, has mentioned the General's name in its presence, and the head has gone down at once and the rush and bellow been made. Such jokes at the expense of the *Commercial* are not kind, and should not be indulged in. To make jest of misfortune is never humane and the malady of the *Commercial* is a misfortune.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb. 11, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In looking over your valuable paper this morning, I find that the bill, as amended by Mr. Robb and Mr. Humphries, Hon. Members of House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa., does not affect any officer elected prior to January 1st, 1871, and also gives the commissioners $2,000 each. Now, it strikes me that these gentlemen are eminent in knowing "How not to do it." By Act of May 5th, 1864, the County Commissioners' salary was fixed at $3 per diem, and by Act of 21st March, A. D. 1867, they are each allowed $700 per annum as members of the License Board, and this is independent of their compensation as commissioners. Now if a commissioner is at his post every day, his compensation as such amounts to $919 per annum, to which add $700 compensation as member of License Board, and we have the present pay of commissioners in full at $1,619 per year. Now why should the salary of commissioners be raised to $2,000 per annum, to which add salary paid as member of License Board $700, making an increase of nearly $1,000 per year to each commissioner. Is this, I would ask these gentlemen, retrenchment and reform? Is it carrying out the platform of the Republican party, as adopted last fall, and to which these gentlemen stand pledged in writing. We all know that County Commissioner's office is sought for at $1,619 per year. Why then increase their fees to $2,700. Is this relieving the people of taxation?

And again the said fee bill as amended, so that it takes effect only after January 1st 1871. If the Hon. gentlemen will permit, I would respectfully propound the following questions. First. Did they not pledge themselves to the Executive Committee that they would abide by the resolution of 1870 in every particular? If so, why do they so soon, give the lie to their pledges? Did not the county officials now in office who were elected last fall, also pledge themselves to the same effect. If so, why are the Honorable members from Allegheny so strenous in their behalf? Is the good will of interested parties of more importance than of the people of Allegheny county, who voted the Republican ticket last fall in the belief that the candidates for office on said ticket, those gentlemen among the number, were honest, and would redeem their written pledges in good faith? If not why will they, pledged to the platform, so persist only violate their pledge? An answer would oblige

A REPUBLICAN, WHO BELIEVES IN REFORM IN THE PARTY.

RELIEF FOR THE FRENCH WOUNDED AND SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.

MR. EDITOR: War has been raging for more than six months in unhappy France. A nation whose regular armies had been annihilated by the incapacity and treason of their leaders, was at last overwhelmed by an enemy thrice outnumbering her. Armies both French and foreign have been devastating those once beautiful regions. Never, in modern history, was a country subjected to such wholesale destruction. Begun at the time of the crops, the terrific struggle had hardly permitted to be gathered a meagre portion of the products of the soil, and yet the unfortunate inhabitants whose houses, in many places, were pillaged, ransacked, burned by fire or leveled to the ground, had to fill requisitions of both friends and foes; their cattle were carried away or killed to feed the combatants, while those of the population capable of endurance were either in the armies of their country, or dead on the battle-fields, or languishing in Prussian prisons. Old people, women, children are now starving, while we here enjoy in peace the benefits of a liberal government.

Since the fall of Paris, efforts have been made in all countries, so among us, Boston, Chicago, New York, Washington, are now sending large contributions, all kinds of schemes are sacred, that tend to alleviate such suffering.

In our midst is a company of young talented amateur dramatists, *the O.B. Doud Dramatic Association of Pittsburgh*, which generously came to me to offer their free services in this cause of humanity. I accepted gratefully, and now I rely upon the charitable, kind hearted population of Pittsburgh to help us in our efforts. As a member and originator of the French Subscription Committee in this city, it has been my happy lot to send to my native country nearly $1,000. I hope in this last instance, my fellow townsmen will show that they also feel the pangs of the first friends of American Independence, and will patronize the *Representation of the Dead Heart*, to be given at Library Hall, on the 21st inst., the whole proceeds of which will be immediately forwarded to Messrs. Riffard & Sons, treasurers of the French Relief Committee in New York.

A. DANZE.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, CITY, Feb. 10, 1871.

THE INCOME TAX A JUST TAX.

To suppress the late rebellion and to preserve the Union has cost several billions of money, and has entailed an enormous debt upon the people.

The country staggers under the load, and to honestly meet the just claims of the creditors of the Government and to defray its current expenses has taxed the financial skill of our wisest statesmen; and it has been a source of commendable pride in our people that they have borne the burdens of taxation necessary to meet the enormous demands upon the Treasury since the close of the war, and have thereby placed the credit of the Government in so favorable a position as to command the confidence of the people of Europe as well as of our own citizens.

To attain this high position in the financial world, great sacrifices have had to be made by all classes. Burdens heretofore unknown in the shape of taxes of various kinds, have been imposed and have generally been cheerfully paid.

Our National debt has been rapidly reduced, and it has been one of the cherished measures of the Administration to fund our debt at a lower rate of interest and thus greatly reduce the annual drain upon the Treasury to pay the interest upon our National debt. The action of Congress upon the Funding bill was delayed from various causes, until the war in Europe broke out, and for the time frustrated the plan which otherwise it is confidently believed, would have been crowned with entire success, and our great debt would have been funded by the issue of new bonds payable in twenty and thirty years, and then the Government would have been enabled to have relieved our people from a large amount of taxation. In view of the probability of success in this financial scheme, Congress at its last session, reduced the internal taxes and duties upon imports, to the amount of nearly sixty millions of dollars.

Among other things the income tax was reduced over one half, but Congress retained a tax of two and one-half per cent. on incomes above two thousand dollars, which would yield to the Treasury about thirteen millions of dollars. At the time, this seemed to be satisfactory, but some of those who pay this tax are now clamorous for a total repeal, and the tax is stigmatized as odious and inquisitorial, and said to be unjust. And because so *few* people pay it, it is said to be unequal and to enforce its payment would be despotic.

A little calm consideration it seems to me, will satisfy unprejudiced minds, that the tax is proper and just, and its repeal at this time, will be prejudicial to the scheme of funding. By the time the law expires we may reasonably hope that our debt will be funded at a rate of interest so much lower than what is now paid on our bonds, that we can afford to dispense with a still larger sum than is paid into the Treasury by the Income tax.

Why should the surplus wealth, which seems to be in the possession of 150,000 people, be exonerated from paying its full proportion of the burdens imposed to support the Government, which protects those 150,000 favored people in the enjoyment of their wealth? Why, tell me why?

Suppose the whole wealth of the land was in the hands of 2?0,000 men like the Messrs. Astor, A. T. Stewart, Drew and Vanderbilt, would the reason offered, that "the number was small," be considered valid and sufficient to release them from anything but a poll tax? Do the wealthy men who are clamoring for the repeal of this tax consider that they are permitted to aggregate in few hands, and to enjoy this wealth through the force of law and by the protection afforded them by the very Government they refuse to sustain by a small tax upon their wealth?

Is not this attempt of the wealthiest in our land, to throw off from their own shoulders a tax that they can pay without the least inconvenience, an evidence of a sordid meanness that is disreputable and contemptible?

These wealthy people invest in bonds that do not pay one mill of tax to the million, except the two and one half dollars assessed upon the income derived from the interest paid on every $100 bond they own.

Suppose a rich man who has invested a half million in bonds and receives thirty thousand dollars interest in gold, and pays seven hundred and fifty dollars income tax on this investment, would it be just to release him from that tax and assess it upon the active business men, the farmers and mechanics of the country, the toiling millions. Would that be just?

Let there be no dodging. Every intelligent man knows, or should know, that if Congress relieves those 150,000 persons who have accumulated so large a portion of the wealth of the country in their hands, of the thirteen millions paid as income tax, that *that sum must be paid* by those who are *less able to pay*. Would it be just to release the wealthy from this pittance and continue the duty upon tea, coffee and sugar?

It is said that the income tax is difficult to collect; not so much so as the tax upon either whiskey or tobacco. The Government has had to call to its aid the military to enforce the collection of taxes upon whiskey. It is said that many shirk the tax, and others swear falsely. Because some wealthy rascals swear falsely is that a good reason why all wealthy persons should be permitted to shirk the payment of a just tax?

Because some rascals drink wine and brandy, and wear silks and velvets that have never paid one cent of duty, is that considered a sufficient reason for removing all duties upon imports? Wealth can command a thousand tongues to plead it cause, but a sufficient reason for exonerating the wealthy from bearing their full share of the burdens imposed to sustain the Government has not been given.

COMMON SENSE.

FIRE IN VIRGINIA CITY.

Two Persons Burned—Large Loss of Property.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* has the annexed account of the conflagration at that place on the 1st inst.:

At just twenty minutes past 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a building at the rear of the old Merchants' Exchange, latterly occupied as a lodging house by Mrs. Sherman, on C street, Virginia, just south of the Postoffice, and in a very few minutes, owing to the combustible nature of the buildings, both that and those immediately adjoining, between Charles Degate's chop-house and the Postoffice, were completely enveloped in flames. So rapid was the progress of the conflagration that the lodgers had but little time for escaping, and indeed two of them at least are known to have perished in the flames. The Fire Department turned out in full force very promptly, as usual, and fought the fiery foe with most deperate energy. The flames, encouraged by a high wind, leaped rapidly from house to house, rushing in an easterly and southerly course. In all, about thirty-five or forty houses were burned, being, with the exception of Degate's chop-house, all frame buildings. The amount of loss is hard to state, as the buildings were not the most valuable, neither was the amount of insurance large. The rear iron doors of the postoffice building were so warped by intense heat that at one time the wooden doors inside were on fire, and it was only by the utmost vigilance and the most strenuous endeavors that the building was saved. Degate's chop-house was of brick, but the fire attacked it in the rear and gutted it out. It was, however, the means of saving the wooden buildings adjoining it on the south, between there and the corner of Union street. The buildings destroyed at that point were Mrs. Sherman's lodging house, Gregorio's saloon, and Degate's. The fire burned to the brick building occupied as the National Guard Hall on D. street, but below there it burned through to Union street. At one time the rushing flames leaping across Union street, had the whole north side of McKay's livery stable on fire, and everybody gave up Piper's Opera House—everybody except the indomitable firemen. Standing in the street, with flames almost enveloping them, the brave boys stood unflinchingly, and by well-directed streams of water they soon extinguished the burning stable, and saved not only the Opera House, but, without a doubt, all that portion of the city, for there is no knowing where the conflagration would have stopped had it fairly got across Union street, as the supply of water in the cisterns was fast giving out.

The buildings destroyed comprised three on C street, six on the west side of D street, fifteen on the southside, five on the west side of E street, besides several other buildings between these points.

About daylight, amid the smouldering embers of Mrs. Sherman's lodging-house, two charred and blackened corpses were found, and taken to Wilson & Brown's undertaking establishment, on B street. One was identified as the body of Patrick Lyons, formerly well-known as a dancing master at Virginia. The arms were folded peacefully across the breast, and the body was charred completely black. Some of his fellow-lodgers tried to arouse him when the fire started but failed to do so, and he apparently died an easy death as there was no contortion of the muscles apparent. The other corpse was simply a charred body, without either legs, or arms. It was at first supposed to be that of a boot-black known as "Snorkey," but Snorkey proves to be alive as usual to-day, and up to noon the body was not identified.

STATE POLITICS.

THE Mercer *Dispatch* advocates Gen. Allen for Auditor General.

ALL the papers of his district welcome W. M. Hall, Esq., as the successor of the late Judge King. Governor Geary seems to have made a most acceptable appointment.

CAPTAIN George W. Skinner, of Franklin county, Hon. H. F. Shugart, of Centre county, D. H. Neiman, of Easton, and Dr. Markley, of Montgomery county, are named as Democratic candidates for the office of Auditor General.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.
All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.
Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE HAZARDS OF WINTER.
The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental stamina to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires, under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned physique will be avoided.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.
The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," by means of which all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the fires are to be small or kept in a state of smoulder, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders, every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is more healthful, the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and vivacity.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. D. BAKER, corner of St. Clair and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny; and at the WORKS, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine the Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Tonic, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE. It contains no poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared from the pure grape, and embodies all the tonic, restorative and toxic, and the finest thing in the world for building up the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, for sacrament or beauty, whisky, wine bitters, or any other stimulus is unknown in its composition. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life with benefit. It is in fact a necessity. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively animal spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything else now in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.
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INGLESIDE SEMINARY—No. 1,532 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Mrs. GERTRUDE J. CARY, Principal. The *Thirty-fourth* Session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence Feb. 1. Classes re-formed in January. Circulars sent on application. fe13-m28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 18¼ cents,
TYCOON REPPS,
For Wrappers—a Great Bargain.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres.
At 25c., Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37½ and 44c., All Wool Poplin Plaids.
At 18¾c., double width Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c., All-Wool Cassimeres, a decided bargain.
At 75c., Black Waterproof Cloth, an extra bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes.
At 50 cents, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, full size.
At $2 50c., Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts, Embossed Border.
Irish Poplins,
AND
JAPANESE SILKS
All Colors—Very Cheap.
New Ribbons & Flowers.
Embroidered and Lace Edgings.
Infants' Embroidered Waists and Robes.
Plain and Barred Nainsooks and Jaconets.
White Brilliants and Piques.
Ladies' Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
COST PRICES
FOR
Fine Dry Goods.
Shawls,
Suits,
Silks,
Dress Goods,
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
Are offering the balance of their stock at and under
COST PRICES.
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On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
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EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
RICHARD S. BREED..... JOHN J. HENDERSON
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.
FOR SALE.
The undersigned, surviving partners of the late firm of POSTLEY, NELSON & CO., in the Shovel, Vise and Gun Barrel business, now offer their machinery and tools either in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.
The machinery consists of one 30 horse power Engine, with two double flue boilers and iron stack; one (1) pair Smooth Rolls, with housing and pinions complete; four (4) Tilt Hammers, one Atmospheric Hammer, four Engine Lathes, one Planing Machine, one Barrel Slabbing Machine, Lathe Drill, Two Screw Cutting Machines, Polishing Machinery, Shafting and Pulleys, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith and other tools too numerous to mention.
Any information required can be had by applying at No. 17 Market street.
ALEX. POSTLEY,
S. D. NELSON,
JACOB PARK,
DAVID MCCLELLAND.
THE BEST
Washing Machine and Wringer.
FOR $10.00.
We have on hand a limited number of the celebrated
WASHINGTON WASHER,
Which we will sell with Wringer for the above price. Our predecessors sold MANY HUNDREDS of these machines throughout this neighborhood with universal satisfaction to purchasers. To be seen at work at our warehouse.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
(Successors to W. W. KNOX.)
137 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
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ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. H. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and to which we are receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 18¼ cents,
YARD WIDE
Feather Ticking.
At $1 50. White Marseilles Quilts.
At 25c., 12 in. Heavy Huck Towels, a great bargain.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good.
At 8½c., 4-4 Unbleached Muslins.
At 12½c., all Linen Huck Toweling.
At 12½c., Gents' Shetland Merino Socks.
At 62½c., Gents' Colored Cloth Shirts, full size.
At 5 cents, Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
CASSIMERES
For Men and Boys' Wear.
TABLE LINENS.
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, all widths.
Shirting Muslins and Shirting Calicoes.
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
Paper Collars and Cuffs, new styles.
Scarfs, Shawls and Skirts.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
At Popular Prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

STATEMENT
OF THE
National Insurance Co.
OF ALLEGHENY,
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1870, to DECEMBER 31st, 1870.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of the Act of April 2d, 1856.

1. Authorized Capital		$100,000
2. Paid in Capital		250,000
3. Amount of Assets		$144,889 65
	Consisting of	
1. Stock Notes	$50,000 00	
2. Mortgages (first lien)	84,870 98	
3. 5-20 Bonds, par	4 000 00	
4. Cash on hand	6,018 77	
4. Annual amount of Premiums		$ 27,495 97
5. Amount derived from interest		8,277 46
6. Entire Expenses, Taxes, &c		10,976 14
7. Entire Losses		8,102 98
8. Dividends		8,000 00
9. LIABILITIES.		
1. Unpaid Losses		None.
2. Outstanding Risks		$2,491,695 93

JAMES E. STEVENSON,
SECRETARY.
ja31:m29

New Goods! Fresh Goods
FISH AND SALT!
JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
LAKE FISH—7,820 half barrels.
LAKE HERRING—1,000 half barrels.
LAKE HERRING—3,210 quarter barrels.
NO. 1 WHITE FISH—200 half barrels.
No. 1 PICKEREL—300 half barrels.
HERRINGS—250 kits assorted, in store and for sale by JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty Street.
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SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 WOOD STREET.
de24
BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC STAND
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
fe9 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.
T. B. YOUNG

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 11, 1871.

The closing hours of the week exhibit no abatement from the steady demand for money. Loans have been firm all week, yet without that marked pressure which characterized the market during January. Borrowers are not a little disappointed to find that the expected relief in February tarries so long. There are symptoms of an easier condition of the market, but as "all signs fail in dry time," it is safest not to count too surely on the future.

The local stock market is devoid of special interest. There was some inquiry for Bonds, but not quotably higher. 47@48, buying; 49@50, selling. 53@55 for sixes at the street. Ear Corn is in fair demand, mainly however for small lots and prices remain unchanged. 65@ 67 for mixed to prime yellow, in bulk, and 65 @70 in a jobbing way. Shelled Corn is dull. Rye is still quoted at 90@95, with very little arriving, and the stock in the market is very much reduced. Barley is still quoted at 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady with a fair business in the aggregate, though devoid of anything particularly new or important. Following are the ruling quotations.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DARK—White Honey, 75; Havemyer & Elders, 80; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGAR—Choice New Orleans, 11½; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¼@11¾.

REFINED SUGAR—Hard Sugars, 11¼; A Coffee, 11¼; "B," 11¼; Extra C, 11¼; C, yellow, 11¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial—Fancy, $1; good, $1 25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 30; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8½c; good, 8c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 25c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¼@12 cents. Prunes, 11½c. Valencia Raisins, 10c. Layer Raisins, $4 50 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $12@18 per ton.

OATS—Sales at 39@35 cts.

HOMINY—Common, $5 00@5 50 per bbl. Pearl, $6 25.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales at 3½@3¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¼@ 11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7½@8; green salted (up 14@18); do calf, 14@16c; dry flint, 17@19c; do salted, 15@17c. Lists of Cleveland, $2 50 per bbl and casters at $1 75.

MILL FEED—The receipts for some weeks past have been comparatively light and while, in consequence, the market is a shade firmer, there is, as yet, no improvement in prices.

ONIONS—In good demand, and the supply is very much reduced; sales of $4@5 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

OILS—No 1 Lard $1 05@1 08; No. 2, 70; Pure; Labrador cod oil 90@95; straits, 65; Sperm, $1 90@2 00; Linseed, 80@85. Market firm and fairly active, though there is not much change to make in quotations. Plain Shoulders, 10¾; Sugar Cured, 11¾; Ribbed Sides, 12¾; Clear Sides, 13@13¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 16¾. Breakfast Bacon, 16@16¾. Dried Beef, 10. Lard, prime kettle, in tcs, 11¾; in kegs and buckets, 12. Mess Pork, $23 25@23 50.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and the demand about entirely for small lots, but with a light supply, prices are maintained. $1 20@1 25 per bushel.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6½@6 cts.

POULTRY—Market is almost bare, though the demand is by no means active; dressed Chickens may be quoted at 13@15, and Turkeys at 16@18.

BAGS—Quoted at 6@8.

SALT—Is quoted at $1 20@1 25 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—The market for both Clover and Timothy is considered very steady, and we advance our quotations 25 cents per bushel; $7 00 @7 50 for the former, and $3 00@3 50 for the latter. Flaxseed is unchanged at $2 12@2 15, and but little offering.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 7½@8c; rough, 4c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 65@75c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 11, 1871.

The market has been sensitive and very unsatisfactory throughout the week which has just closed, and the volume of business has been comparatively light. Crude under the manipulations of the creek bulls, has advanced slightly, though even at the advance, prices are relatively lower here than above, and notwithstanding this, there is very little inquiry for it; on the other hand, in the face of the appreciation in crude, refined is weak and lower, and the demand is very light; and, furthermore, good responsible buyers are reported as being very scarce.

Advices from the producing regions to-day, report business as being very quiet. There is more disposition manifested to sell, while, on the other hand, there is less inclination to buy, particularly at present prices. Stocks in the hands of the producers are large and constantly increasing, and while many of them would no doubt like to realize, they dare not do it, for once it is discovered that they have condemned to sell, and it cannot be kept quiet, the market would instantly break, and prices tumble. Moreover, the indications now are that the longer they continue to carry their present heavy load, the worse it will be for them, as of necessity it will continue to grow heavier; and notwithstanding such a movement, as already intimated, would cause a decided reaction, the sooner they commence to unload the better.

We want to say something additional about those two reports of the Producers in regard to the production. When the matter was first detected and exposed, it was, as might be expected, stoutly denied, but subsequently, finding that further resistance was useless, they have obliged, in a manner, to admit that it is true. We are reliably informed that a party at Oil City, on Friday, offered to wager $50 that there were two reports, without finding takers. It would seem that there are two cliques in the Producers-Association: one faction was furnished with the first report, showing a decreased production, while the other faction was furnished with the second report, which was an actual decrease in the production, and consequently, that prices, if they did not further advance, would be maintained.

Receipts Crude this week, 30,033; last week, 9,313. January 1st to date, 66,638; same time last year, 67,500. Shipments this week, 6,311; last week, 4,653. January 1st to date, 63,967; same time last year, 66,674. Sales this week, 7,300 bbls crude; 24,300 refined; last week, 11,600 crude; 30,000 refined.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported—market weak, though there is no quotable change to make in quotations. Spot or cash this week may be quoted at 11¾@12; seller till July, 11¾; buyer same time, 12@12¼; selle all year, 10¾@ 11; buyer all year, 11¾.

REFINED.

Also dull and weak, and, if anything, a shade lower. February, 24½@24¾; March, 24½@24¾; April, 25; May, 25¼; June, 25¼; July, 25¾; August, 25¾; buyer until July, 25¾.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 50 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros., Philada.

Logan Bros., 170 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 630 bbls refined to Warden & Co., Phila.

Total refined oil shipped..... 850 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co. 50 bbls refined to W. Baldwin & Co., Phila.

OIL RECEIPTS BY A. V. R. R.

Liberty O W ltd, account Bates & G; Iron C O W 222, account Bates & G; H W C Tweddle 74, account T Chess; Spray @ W 180, account M Kepler.

Total..... 597 bbls.

[By P & A Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 12 M.—Crude 17¾c; refined 24¾@25¼c. Sales March 25@ 25¼c; April 25¼c; May 25¾c.

5 P. M.—February 24¾c; March 25c; April 25¼c; May 25¾c; June 25¾c; March and June 25¾c. Crude 11¾@12c.

NEW YORK, February 11, 12 M.—Market for crude quiet and inactive at 12c. Refined dull; quoted at 25¼@25½c.

3 P. M.—Market for bulk crude dull and inactive at 12c. Refined very dull and less firm; 25¼c; no transactions.

TIDIOUTA, February 11.—11 A. M.—Market firm at $4.65.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 11.—11 A. M.—Market quiet at about $4.30.

PARKERS, February 11.—11 A. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $4.50 to 4.55 asked.

PETROLEA CENTRE, February 11.—11:45 A. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing; offering $4.75 for spot.

ROSEVILLE, February 11—12 M.—Market very dull and nothing doing, with a few bids at $4.65; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, February 11—12 M.—Market very quiet and inactive; prices nominally at $4.45 to $4.50.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1871.

RECEIPTS STOCK.

The receipts of stock at the Central Yards for the week ending to-day, were as follows

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	253 cars.	135 cars.
Hogs	72 "	142 "
Sheep	99 "	114 "
Horses	21 "	20 "
Mules	8 "	5 "
Total	336 "	424 "

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, are about the same as last week, only one car load difference, 132 cars against 135. The market, upon the whole, has been fairly active, and while a slight advance has been established, say ¼ of a cent, there was no excitement, buyers generally taking hold sparingly, and as we have repeatedly stated, they seem determined to take as little risk as possible, as the eastern markets have been very irregular of late. A large proportion of the 133 cars received during the week was through stock, though, as is nearly always the case, several droves went through in first hands. Prime shipping cattle may be quoted at 7@7¼, and medium to good at 6@6¼.

Hazlewood & B. sold for:	No.	Wght.	Price.
Eddy to Hill	195	12,970	4 00
Early to Ensman	41	3,010	4 00
Hanth to Davis	195	14,800	4 00
Blair to Davis	72	5,100	4 50
Atkinson to Davis	110	7,750	4 00
" to Pancoast	18	2,110	7 25
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Paulin to Pidcock	142	11,450	4 00
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Cross to Levi	236	16,000	4 00
Russell to Erisman	150	12,140	5 15
Jones & S to Loyd	162	16,150	5 87

HOGS.

Receipts 72 cars against 142 last week, a falling off of seventy cars. As might be expected with this large decrease in the arrivals, the market has been considerably stronger, and as compared with the last day week, prices are from 5@10c higher, Yorkers were reported a little weak to-day, and buyers were asking for concessions, but we now quote at 7.50@7.87—some sales yesterday at 8. Philadelphia Hogs may be quoted at 8¼@ 8¾—one bunch brought 8¾.

Hazlewood & B. sold for:	No.	Wght.	Price.
Blair to Voetter & B	31	8,190	7 90
Atkinson to Smith	57	4,400	7 75
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Rogers to Voetter & B	45	14,840	8 40
Juvenall to Rambo	45	14,740	8 25
" to E Smith	36	6,620	7 75
Orr & W. sold for:			
Paulin to Gillett	50	7,490	7 75
Whims to Voetter	105	24,750	8 20
Culbertson to Smith	65	11,580	7 85
Harper to Imhoff	37	11,530	8 15
"	5	630	8 25
Smith to Gillett	87	12,660	7 90
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Gray to Smith	78	12,450	8 00
Russell to Newport	39	8,100	8 00
Calhoun to Newport	200	46,440	7 90
"	10	2,000	8 50
Stoutemyer to Gillett	121	16,010	7 80
Chalfant to Hedges	55	10,820	7 95
" " "	79	14,010	7 85

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 11, 1871.

EXCHANGE unchanged.

FLOUR firmer.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring less active and 1¼c higher; closed firm at $1.21¼ for cash; $1.26 seller March; market unchanged this afternoon.

CORN—No. 2 mixed fairly active and ¼c higher; closed at 37¾c for cash; this afternoon steady at 37¾c.

OATS—No. 1 ¼c higher; closed at 47¾c.

RYE—No. 2 firmer; 1@1¼c higher; closed at 86@88½c.

BARLEY—No. 2 higher; 87@93c.

HIGHWINES—Nominal; 85@87c iron-bound.

PROVISIONS quiet.

MESS PORK closed at $22.37@22.50 cash; $22.62 @22.75 seller March; $22.62@22.75 sellers for April.

HOGS—Dressed firm; closed $8.70@8.75; live steady at $7@7.80.

CATTLE active and firm, at $5.30@7.00. Receipts: hogs 13,630; shipments 3,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 15½c. Flour active and advanced; superfine western and State $6.25@ 6.40 common to good extra $6.85@6.95; good to choice $7@7.75; white western extra $7.40@ 7.85; Ohio $6.95@7.60; St. Louis $7@7.75. Rye Flour $4.75@5.25. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky dull at 93½@94c. Wheat dull and unsettled; winter spring $1.30@1.35; red amber $1.50@1.61; white Michigan $1.70. Rye quiet and unchanged. Canada Barley $1. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 84@85c; yellow 86c. Oats active and advanced; western and Ohio 65@66c. Leather unchanged at 27@33c. Wool active; domestic 50@54c; pulled 42@45c; California 26@35c. Hay: retail $1.25@1.45. Hops dull, with State at 8@22c and 5@7c for western. Coffee firm, with Rio at 15@15¾c. Sugar steady; Cuba 9¼c @ 10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 52c @ 64c. Rice 7¼c @ 8¾c. Crude Petroleum 16c; Refined 24½c. Mess pork, new $22.87 @ $23.00, old $22.25, prime $19. 50 @ $20.00. Prime mess new, $22.50. April $23.00. Beef more active; more buying for export 12c @ 17½c. Hams 30c @ 31c. Prime mess 20c @ 20c; India 29c @ 32c. Cut meats steady; hams 14c @ 15c. Shoulders 9c @ 9¾c. Middles firm. Lard heavy; prime steam, 12¾c @13¾c, kettle tried 13¾c @ 13¾c, March 14c. Butter steady; western 19c @ 35c; State 25c @ 40c. Cheese dull but averaged 12c @ 16c.

LATEST.—Flour active and advanced; $6.80@ 6.85 for Ohio. Wheat active and firm; spring $1.30@1.31½. Corn firm; 84½@85c. Lard dull. Eggs steady; fresh 28@28½, limed 25@26c. Others unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The high rates of inland freight charges have an injurious effect on business. The market continues languid, enough trade being confined to specialities and urgent wants of buyers. In prints there is a moderate business doing at 16c for all new and desirable styles. Print cloths are very scarce, and held firmly at 7¾c. Brown drills are inactive and depressed at 11½@12c. Heavy brown sheetings are in steady demand, and firm at 12½@13c for desirable makes like Stark, Appleton and Atlantic A. The Manchester consignment prices have been established as follows: Printed calicoes 11c; printed delaines 10c; printed piques 13½c; printed chalies 15c; mart pepel 12½c; ginghams 12c for ¾ widths, and 23½c for 6-4 do; ¾ mohair mixtures 22@24 6-4 do do 30½c; mohair plaids 22c, 6-4 do do 27½@28c; ¾ mohair Baccas 30@34 do 22c, and ¾ Japanese cord 22c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour unsettled and prices declining; advances: family $6.10@6.40. Wheat active and advanced; red $1.37@1.35. Corn firm; in car 56c; shelled 56c. Rye firm; in car 90c; and advanced; No 2 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged; fall $1@1.05. Groceries firm. Oil steady. Eggs steady at 23@25c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged; $22.50 asked but no sales of importance. Lard quiet and weak; sales of steam 12¾c; kettle 12¾c; mostly held ¼c higher. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders 9¼c; sales of 200,000 lbs sides 10¾@11c. Bacon buoyant; shoulders dull at 9½c; sides advanced ¼c, sales at 11¾@12¼c for clear rib and clear. Tobacco firm; sales of 190 hhds: lugs 5@7c; 9.25c new leaf 9@10c; old 12@14c. Whisky firm at 87c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour active and advanced 10@15c on low grades, which are in request; spring winter $5@5.35. Wheat firm: No. 1 Minnesota spring $1.25; No 2 $1.45. Corn firmer; mixed bulk, across the river, 45c; yellow 50c. Oats better; No. 2 51½c. Barley unchanged. Rye higher; $1 00@1 02½. Bulk Whiskey— Nothing doing. Pork firm at $22.50. Dry salt meats strong; shoulders, buyers the month at Quincy, 8c; sides do; clear rib here, 10¾@11c; also clear sides, first half of March, 11¾c; sides firm at 12@12½c. Lard—Prime steam 12c; jobbing lots here, 12¾@12¾c. Choice hogs $6.70@7 05. Light to good cattle unchanged.

Live Stock.

ALBANY, February 11.—Cattle market active and advanced on the opening prices of last week; fair supply and, on the average, quality superior to last week; the advance in prices is 4c on good butchers' grades, and 1c on heavy, fat oxen. The range is from $3 50 to 4 75 for inferior, and up to $7@8 50 for extra milch cows; few were sold, and these brought an advance of $5 per head; common to medium $6 50@7 00; good to choice milkers. Sheep—Supply limited, good, and market stronger and higher; fine wool sheep brought 7¾c; coarse heavy Canada and western 7¼c; New York 5¾@6¼c. Hogs—But little doing; Michigan at $8@8, averaging 180 lbs.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 11.—Tobacco: sales 231 hhds; common to good lugs $5.25@6.25, low to medium leaf $6.75@7.50. Cotton quiet and firm; middling 15¼c. Bagging: no movements. Flour quiet and firm; extra family $5.75. Grain: demand fair and market firm. Corn in good supply. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $22.50. Lard 12¾c. Bulk meats 8¾@9@11¼c. Bacon 9¾@12½@13c. Hams, sugar cured 16c, plain 15c, all packed. Whisky: demand good; 87c.

Union Market.

MEMPHIS, February 11.—Cotton dull and nominal at 14¾c; receipts 3,740 bales; shipments 2,315 bales.

CHARLESTON, February 11.—Cotton quiet at 14¾@14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—Cotton steady at 14¾@14¾c.

MOBILE, February 11.—Cotton is quiet; at 14½c.

GALVESTON, February 11.—Cotton is quiet; good ordinary 12¾c.

Toledo

TOLEDO, February 11.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.56; amber Michigan, $1.38; No. 1 red, $1.40½; No. 2 do., $1.37½. Corn active and advanced; high mixed, 56½c; low mixed, 56¼c; yellow, 56c. Oats active and advanced; No. 1, 51c; No. 2, 49¼c; Michigan, 56¾c. Clover seed, $6.40. Dressed hogs, $8.90 to $9.00.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—Corn firmer, 75@75c. Oats easier 61@63c. Bacon easier 10½c; shoulders 12¾c; clear rib 13c. Clear sides, bay. lard, sugar, molasses, whisky, and coffee unchanged. Bran $1.10@1.15. Pork firm; mess $24.00. Sterling exchange 12¾. New York ¼ discount. Gold 111¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and nominal, with white western at $1.36@1.42. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged; yellow 58@59c; mixed western 57c. Oats firm. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum—crude at 12¾c; refined 24½c. Whiskey unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 11.—Flour: extra spring firmer at $5.75. Wheat firm; No. 1 $1.27; No. 2 $1.25¼. Oats: No. 2 firm at 50c. Corn: No. 2 mixed 52c. Rye: No. 1 86c. Barley: No. 2 scarce at 83c. Mess pork downward tendency at $21.50. Dressed hogs declined at $8.65.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 11.—Flour firm, with sales of western family at $7@8.50. Wheat firm, with sales of Ohio and Indiana at $1.45@ 1.55. Corn firm; sales of white southern at 67@68c and yellow 63@64c. Oats unchanged. Rye unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 11.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat closed heavy; $1.40 asked and $1.39 bid for No. 1 red winter. Corn nominal; 50c asked and 50c bid. Oats firm at 52c. Crude petroleum unchanged; refined quiet at 24c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 11.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced at 1@2c; extra $1.57; amber $1.39. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Clover seed dull, but unchanged at $6.30.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 11.—Cotton is quiet; low middlings 13¾c. Bulk Meats, Bacon, Lard, Grain and Flour unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 11.—30 cars iron ore, Stonebraker, Bly & Co; 5 do do, Graham & Co; 1 do do do, Kelly & Co; 1 do do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do do, Pittsburgh Bolt Co; 2 do do do, J Painter & Sons; 2 do do do, Dilworth, P & Co; 1 do do do, Smith & Watson & Bros; 2 do do do, McKnight & Co; 3 do do do, Bryan & C; 2 do do do, Osborne, B & Co; 2 do do do, Zug & Co; 140 do do do, Bussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do do, Wilson, G & Co; 1 do do do, Chess, Smith & Co; 260 bbls potatoes, Hallett & Co; 344 do do, Voigt, Hall & Co; 1 car s steel, Maloney & L; 8000 ft lumber, W P Richardson, 4000 ft lumber, Hill, P & Co; 140 bbls g apples, Woodworth & D; 238 bbls potatoes, Steel & Bro; 4 bbls cabbage, Orr & McCoy; 4 bbls h glass, Knox, K & Co; 23 bills salt sides, S Pitasm; 200 empty oil bbls, S D Moore; 221 bgs corn, Hutchinson, G & Co; 24 tables, H Berger; 50 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 3 kgs butter, 21 bbls d apples, Voigt, M & Co; 4 bbls d apples, H Riddle; 129 sks corn, 56 do rye, J Graham; 51 bbls oil, H Chase.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 11.—1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co; 6 do do do, J Fullerton & Son; 12 do do, 25 caddies do, R & W Jenkinson; 75 bbls flour, Shinn & Walker; 1 car fire brick, Anderson & Wood; 1 car 48 bales broom corn, P Duff & Son; 1966 bills paper, McElroy & Co; 46 sks barley, Meanor & Harper; 22 sks wheat, McHenry & Hood; 146 do do, Marshall, S & Co; 98 do barley, Gilmore, Straub & Co; 1 lot old metal, Graff, Hughwes & Co; 4 cars staves, Wm Hastings; 4 pkgs tobacco, 1 bx glass, Joseph Zimmerman; 10 buckets tobacco, Johnson & Colwin; 10 do do, Emil Poersteel; 10 do do, H Dallmyer; 5 pkgs do, 1 casea do, Pretzfield Bros.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 11.—100 bbls c spirits, Hostetter & Smith; 9 firkins butter, Haworth & D; 25 sks potatoes, Henry Rea, Jr; 13 bbls flour, John Porterfield & Co; 40 sks w flour, 1 car corn & oats, 103 bbls flour, D Wallace; 10 bbls whisky, M Grogan & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schoonmaker & Co; 24 sks c seed, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 15 rolls leather, M DeLange; 21 sks oats, S P Shriver & Co; 5 bbls apples, do potatoes, H Riddle & Son; 29 green hides, Wm Phacras & Son; 125 bbls & 2 apples, Hook, J & Co; 24 bbls do do, Voight, M & Co; 54 bbls do do, Meanor & Harper; 1 car oats, Bricker & Co; 4 cars wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 11.—1 car barley, G Seidle; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 1 do ore, Rogers & Burchfield; 3 do do, 2 do metal, Lewis, Oliver & P; 47 bdls hides, Luckcamp & Kerr; 4 bars iron, S & Co; 10 do do, Rees Graff & Co; 8 kegs & Son; 10 do do, 17 bbls flour, 40 bgs feed, C McKnight; 17 sks rags, J B Jones; 20 do flour, 1 bbl metal, J C Shuff; 1 do do, W B Garrison; 1 do do apples, F Owens; 4 do do brooms, A Glasson; 45 bbls whiskey, R & A Carson, 16 do apples, J A Graff; 56 sks rags, J B Jones.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 11.—10 bbls lard oil, H W Tweedle; 18 cars coal Coleman, R & Co; 15 rolls leather, Seibert & Co; 12 b hides, J Hammett & Son; 81 sks wheat 35 do oats, 1 car do, 100 bush corn, Scott & G; 1 car oats, J Graham; 2 cars metal, J Moorhead; 74 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Co; 1 car metal, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, Rees Graff & Co; 8 sks rags Godfrey & C; 2 h bbls fish, Knox & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Feb. 11.—41 sks oats, 40 do wheat, Laing & McK; 2 bdls shafts, Workman & D; 2 bx s mdse A Leggett & Co; 1 car iron, E McCarty; 88 do do, Scott & Gisal; 21 do do, H Hespenheide; 3 cars metal, Graff, B & Co; 40 bales hay, Geo Stewart; 1 car bark, A Hostetter; 1 do lumber, J Rang; 1 do bark, Luppe & Weise; 1 car metal, Spang, C & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI, PER ST. CHARLES, February 11.—3 doz chairs, H Berger; 9 do do, Zkalead & A; 1 bbl varnish, T C Young & Co; 17 pkgs to sacks, E Bell; 1 do do, Rees & Co; 10 b cks, J N Straub & Co; 25 pks tobacco, Carter Bros; 20 bbls onions, 5 do eggs, J A Graff & Co; 10 do onions, Bruggeman, A O'B; 10 sks tkaseed, 38 do Snydam; 42 bbls lard, A & D H Chamberlin; 10½ tons metal, Gill & B; 80 do do, Loomis & Collard; 10 do do, Harbough, M & Owens; 3 bbls eggs, H Read; 300 sks c corn, 40 do screenings, 40 do c meal, 3 owners; 50 sks do, H M Henderson & Bro, 26 bales b corn, 42 sks peanuts, 1 Dickey & Co; 156 bbls flour, A S Caldwell & Co; 50 do do, Duff & Sons; 50 do oil, J S Ramsey & Co; 3 do beans, Head & Metzgar; 28 chairs, T B Young & Co; 2 do do, Hunter & Bro; 2 bbls do, Painter & Son; 30 chairs, Orthieb & Co; 120 do, J Woodwell & Son; 24 do do Close, S & Co; 200 bbls flour, Hughes, Shinn & Co; 1 do do, W Flaccus & Son; 1 bbl magnesia, G Colhoun.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA, February 11.—3 sks rags, A Wood; 26 sks barley, 10 bales hay, J Whitney; 200 bbls c spirits, R C Schmertz; 97 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 14 bales hay, Laing & McKalip; 76 sks wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 3 bkts produce, Voigt, M & Co; 207 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 101 bbls whisky, W J Meek; 7 pkgs butter, 4 do eggs, 2 sks rags, J A Pettit; 180 sks wheat, 1 do do, 3 do eggs, 5 bbls potatoes, McCracken, G & Co; 24 bbls flour, 14 bales hay, J Holley; 300 bxs w glass, H

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The Allegheny is rid of all but the slush ice.

The water of yesterday makes the ice of to-day.

Mayor Collow disposed of six common cases yesterday.

The Orphans are the richer by $11,000 as a result of the fair.

There were thirty-four common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

The Second Workingman's Building and Loan Association of East Birmingham has applied to Court for a charter.

We must call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Patent Sash Lounge, which appears on the first page of to-days paper.

Official.—The first regular monthly meeting of Pittsburgh City Council, under the newly adopted rules, will be held this afternoon at two o'clock.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., the well known publishers, of Philadelphia, Pa., announce on our first page several very fine publications.

Annie Dunn was committed to the Workhouse for six months on Saturday by Justice Whitla, of Birmingham, on a charge of vagrancy and drunkenness.

Office Rooms To-Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had from April 1, in "Gazette Building," corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

Route for Sale.—A route on a morning paper in this city. Cause of selling—the owner is going into business. Apply at No. 108 Locust street, Pittsburgh, or at GAZETTE Counting-room.

The three burnt dwellings on the corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, are engaging the public attention. Between that and the South side flare-up the Marshals' hands are full.

Alcohol Ball.—The "Pittsburgh Turnverein" give a masked ball at Turner Hall, on Sixth avenue, near Grant street, to-night. Judging from the names of the Managers, we have no hesitation in saying that it will be an enjoyable affair.

The Trustees of the Eighteenth street Methodist Church, Allegheny, have concluded to prosecute the persons engaged in the disorders that prevailed at the recent protracted meetings held at that church.

Cooley Sworn.—Chief of police Hague informed us yesterday evening, that he had been sworn in by a police magistrate, formerly of Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, that the notorious "Curley" Harris had been rearrested. No particulars were given.

Superior Assessment.—Teddy McCarthy was lined yesterday morning by Mayor Brush $20.50 for being drunk and disorderly. Formerly he was a wealthy citizen. This is, we understand, the second fine of a like amount that Teddy has paid within a very short time.

Unsecorated.—A hearing was had before Alderman Strain in the case of Lieut. Edward Roach, of the Allegheny police, charged by a man named McGraw with the larceny of bolts of a watch, and the case was continued until Monday next, and produced to criminate ——— Aitch, probably.

The Pilgrim.—Two successful benefits have been given to the colored churches, and the third for the benefit of the Avery mission will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. As Professor Bain is conducting the singing, all will be rendered for it may be the last for this people.

Mercy of the Fence.—Alderman Taylor on Saturday issued a warrant on oath of Mary Hess, charging Valentine Trovatter with assault and battery, alleging that the defendant came to her house in the Ninth ward and indulged in threats against her personal well-being, and concluded by vaulting the fence when forces refused to do so.

Pocket Picked.—Wm. Einstein specified before Mayor Brush yesterday and made oath, charging John Kenline with picking his pocket of a pre-emonnie containing $18. Kenline is alleged to have committed the act at an eating house on Sixth street where the parties dined together. Kenline was arraigned and a hearing had.

Bale of Texas.—The friends of Captain Frank Hall, late of the bark Bale of Texas, arrived safely at Galveston on Wednesday last, and left for Houston on the following day. He was met across the bluff by Mr. Rees, clerk. Captain Hamilton and wife belong gone to the New Orleans and Galveston Mail steamship.

Work House.—Mayor Brush at his Saturday levee sentenced the following persons to the Work House: William McGrory, at the request of his mother, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, ninety days; Kate Neville, for keeping a disorderly house, ninety days; Thomas Jones, vagrancy, four months, and John Snyder, vagrancy, sixty days.

Threatened to Shoot.—Anna Charlesworth who appears to have figured somewhat conspicuously in a shooting affray, appeared before Alderman O'Donnell on Saturday and made oath charging John O'Brien with threats of the same character that John threatened to kill her. The parties are residents of Nina street, Ninth ward. Held for a hearing.

Shooting in Webbsburgh.—A meeting of the citizens of Webbsburgh, Edgewood, and vicinity, residing within the limits of the Twenty-second ward, will be held on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, in the lecture room of the Union Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Marsh, pastor, at half-past seven o'clock. All persons interested, whether in favor of or opposed to the borough, are invited to attend.

Arm Broken.—Yesterday morning as William Thompson was passing the corner of Fifth avenue and Cherry alley, he slipped on the ice at the corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue, and fell, breaking his left arm. He was taken to his residence in the court immediately in the rear of the Cathedral, where Dr. Wilson, who lives in the house of Guardians sent for, who reduced the fracture.

Fire on Penn Street.—About four o'clock on Saturday as steam was sounded from box 61, and was occasioned by the burning of a shed in the rear of the premises occupied by the grocery store of Morris Strang, No. 57 Penn street. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, and succeeded in putting it out, were unable to save the roof on the lower floor of the store, which was damaged to the extent of $100, by water.

A second reason for glorying in the cross is because it is the sign of victory.

THE EXCEEDING SINFULNESS OF SIN.

In sin there is much of temporary, transitory pleasure. Thus the drunkard has enjoyment of a kind, which takes away by the excitement of the moment, he is unwilling to think of its sinfulness. There are many other enjoyments of the same nature. The votaries of vice persuade themselves that there is nothing very wrong in their indulgence after all. Many men move very well all around in it by a gradual process: it is step by step. The man that has at last sunk clear down into the mire of vice has not at no time more pange of conscience than you, (apostrophizing the audience,) have had in the commission of one or another of your sins. Our base is marked by a succession of little struggles. No one step that we take is very different from the one that preceded it; and so we go down, and down, and down. If the sinner were in the early stages of his descent, and could be brought to a realization that distinguish his later progress he would be ready to exclaim "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" And yet a man has not long entered on a career of sin till he finds himself doing the things he would have reprobated so strongly. Sin in its nature resembles poison. While we regard sin in its nature as hateful, God regards it in its relation to us. God, when witnessing the lapse of man into sin, has feelings analogous

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who sees her child going out into stormy weather. She forbids the child to go. She offers many other things. The child is forbidden and commanded. The prudential and other indulgences that would hurt it. These restrictions are not put upon the child in mockery, but in a fatherly spirit, and to deny her offspring pleasure. The child is not allowed to have its will in these matters, because they have in it in these matters a longer life and to destroy health. These commands are laid upon the child in mercy to it. God, in intending that love is seen at the cross, has sometimes died for another, but it is a momentary impulse, like the generous offer of Pocohontas to lay her head on the block in place of her captive. "I have known," says the speaker, "a woman to leap down vessel's side to save a child, and dying herself in the effort. It was an impulse. It was not so with Christ. Four thousand years ago he said, "I, I come." He said to Satan, "I will, I will, I will bruise the serpent's head." Brave men go out to battle and peril their lives. But it is with a

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that they may come out unharmed. But Christ knew that he always in the perpective was Gethsemane, with all its agony, and Calvary with all its blood and harrowing scenes.

We are obliged reluctantly to curtail our summary of the Bishop's sermon. He continued for some time to dilate on the subject with fervor and eloquence. The eternity of God's law gave the speaker's soul assurance. God form to the sacrifice of his Son, that in him will be saved. It was sin and ingratitude to doubt, Heaven had a way of breaking its inexorable law given, and consistent with its conscience. The Bishop enjoin, that it was characterized by unusual unction and force, and was in harmony with the occasion.

The following memory services took place in order, and all eyes were strained anxiously for the expected advent of Bishop Simpson. The Bishop is a venerable dignified looking gentleman, with that peculiar physical development which makes it impossible to gauge his years. He has a robust and handsome person, with the sandy hair which is the last to yield to the touch of time. He announced as his text the fourteenth verse of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians: "O God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord, Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified with me and I with the world."

The speaker adverted to the fact that

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loves us individually. We have an idea that his love is directed to some saint. While we are sinning He is our Father—our everlasting Father.

AT THE CROSS WE SEE THIS LOVE

and compassion. It takes not only the form of dying, but extends to eternal living. Jesus not only died for us on Calvary, but he ever liveth to make intercession in glory. An ancient philosopher, Socrates, after a time spent in mutual attendant was ever with him. It consoled him in moments of doubt. In his allegorical philosophy he describes it as an influence—a sort of divine influence. Fenelon, in his Telemachus, makes a divinity everywhere attend Telemachus in his search for his father. If God were to send an angel to each of us to be our friend; if the angel were to come to us in human shape to draw us back from error, what an exhibition it would be of His love! And yet we know that the "angel of God" encampeth round about them that serve Him." The angel comes on wings of love and speaks beautiful thoughts into our souls, and makes us thrill with beauty, bliss and love. God not only sends to us an angel, but Jesus on the throne says, "Lo, I am with you always." Whenever poor humanity goes forth to do something of good. Christ is there, to bless, and return blessings to God for this Heavenly companionship. The constancy of Jesus's love is seen at the cross. Men sometimes die for another, but it is a momentary impulse, like the generous offer of Pocohontas to lay her head on the block in place of her captive. "I have known," says the speaker, "a woman to leap down vessel's side to save a child, and dying herself in the effort. It was an impulse. It was not so with Christ. Four thousand years ago he said, "Lo, I come." He said to Satan, "I will, I will, I will bruise the serpent's head." Brave men go out to battle and peril their lives. But it is with a

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THE UNION CENTENARY.

Bishop Simpson Delivers an Eloquent Ordinary Address. The Eloquent Son Eulogized at Sharpsburg. Thronged—At the Bishop's Magnificent Collection is Taken up and the Whole Debt of the Church Cleared Off.

We adverted, in an issue of the GAZETTE of Friday, to the completion of the elegant new church edifice, which, under the name of the "Union Centenary," will be hereafter known as a place of worship for the Methodist Episcopal persuasion of Sharpsburg and vicinity. We gave in that issue such details of the building itself as dispense us from further notice on the present occasion. Yesterday had been set apart as dedication day, and notwithstanding the exceedingly unpleasant character of the weather, the hour appointed found the spacious and elegantly appointed church thronged to its utmost capacity by a devout, and, as the upshot proved, very liberal congregation. Its members were recruited from adjoining congregations, and a large collection of the dignitaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprising in the list Bishop Simpson, Dr. Pershing, and others, got out to the church by a train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad. We would remark, in passing, that quite a number of those interested in the event were not able to avail themselves of the train accommodation through some inexactness as to the time announced for the departure of the train. Amongst the victims of this inexactness or misapprehension were Dr. Nesbit, Rev. Wm. H. Kincaid and a GAZETTE reporter. These distinguished personages were obliged to take the Citizens' Passenger line for it, to cross the Allegheny on a frail ice bridge, and to walk through the river up hill, the mercury making the trip appear like river up hill, the mercury making the trip appear like river up hill, the mercury making the trip appear rather hazardous to a novice. Dr. Nesbit, however, approved himself a veteran pedestrian, and, under his pilotage the trip was safely made.

THE INTRODUCTORY DEDICATORY SERVICES

were of the simple and interesting form prescribed by the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were conducted by the Rev. S. M. Wood, pastor, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hoyle, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and Rev. Mr. Smith. The officiating clergymen were assisted by a very efficient choir, composed of Prof. A. G. Williamson, Miss Bilkey, organist, and the Misses Dalt, Noble, Dunham and Lewis, and the Messrs. Evans, Yahres, Moore, Lounsbury and Lewis, who rendered the appropriate music very acceptably indeed.

After the opening prayer, No. 985, had been rendered, the Rev. A. M. Hough offered the dedicatory prayer. We do not intend to reproduce this devotional effort; it will suffice to say, as such words usually do, that it was characterized by unusual unction and force, and was in harmony with the occasion.

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THE HOMELESS.

Details as to Losses and Occupation of Some of Those Who Were Victims of the Gooseberry Conflagration.

We have gone at length into each details of the Southside fire as were necessary at the time at which we wrote. Those details have been rendered invaluable in collecting facts as to individual loss and from his report we are enabled to present the following summary of the losses and occupations of some of those so unceremoniously tumbled into the street:

Bird Craig, a rougher—loss by occupation, loss $100 worth of furniture. No insurance. He has a wife and child.

James Welsh, a driver, loss about $100. No insurance. Has a wife and two children.

John D. Evans, a boiler; loss $400. No insurance. Has a wife and two children.

Terrence Reynolds, loss from $150 to $75. No insurance. Has a wife and family.

John Humphreys, a boiler, loss $300, saving but little of his household effects. No insurance. Has a wife and family.

David Thomas, a boiler, loss $100. No insurance. Has a wife and two children.

William Gough, borough tax collector, loss $250. Fully insured in the Lycoming Company. Has a family.

David Evans, a boiler, loss $400. No insurance. Has a wife and two children.

Samuel Griffith, hosier, loss about $300. No insurance. Has a wife and two children.

Mrs. Ted Jack, a widow, loss about $50. Her house was not destroyed, and she is occupying it now.

Mrs. Sellowan, a widow, loss about $50. House not destroyed, and she is occupying it now.

Andrew Reed, toll-keeper, loss $200. No insurance. Has a wife and two children.

Wm. E. Jones, a roller, loss $100 on household effects and $100 on tools. Furniture not insured, but house fully insured in the Lycoming Company. Has a wife.

Captain Steadman, loss heavily in capital, loss about $100. No insurance. Has a wife and two children.

Mrs. Cunningham, a widow, loss about $2,000 on house. Insured for $1,500.

Wm. Evans, a boiler, loss about $100. No insurance. Has a wife.

Festus King, a laborer, loss about $350. No insurance. Has a wife and several children. House owned by James McKeever, and loss about $2,250.

James Cassingham, loss about $100. No insurance. Has a family.

James Bayliss, mill hand, loss $25. No insurance. Has a family.

John Hart, mill hand, loss $50. No insurance. Has a family.

John Flagan, mill hand, loss $10. No insurance. Has a family.

B. Barr, mill hand, loss $40 or $50. No insurance. Has a family.

Jno. Lindsey, plasterer, loss about $150. No insurance.

Mrs. Foster, a widow, loss about $200. No insurance. Has kept a small grocery store.

Mrs. Hilton, loss on house $1,200. Insurance not known.

John Mulligan, loss $150. No insurance.

James Cunningham, loss $150. No insurance.

Robert Shee, loss $10. No insurance.

Church Guild.

The annual meeting of the Church Guild was held at Trinity Chapel last evening. Bishop Kerfoot presided, and delivered a most earnest and stirring argument in favor of associate or guild work by the laity under the guidance and with the sanction of the Church, and showed how this work was a co-operation and aid in carrying forward the benefi cent work in which the guild is engaged. Following the Bishop's address were read reports of committees, one by Major Knap, giving the statistics of work done during the year, consisting of visits and relief in the poor, of ministrations to the sick in medicine and medical visitations and treatment, of reading room and library, and of instructions by competent teachers to classes in the evenings, many of the pupils coming from their daily toil to receive instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, mechanical drawing, &c., as well as in the elementary branches. The relief to the poor and sick afforded by the dispensary was in large measure, and is a conspicuous portion of the good work of the guild. Its beneficiaries are of all ages, both sexes, and are irrespective of denominational lines. The report was full of the sympathies of all men with especial force, and we trust that contributions for its maintenance will flow in as they should from without as well as from within the church.

Dr. Harris read a report on the financial condition of the Guild, with a narration of their expedients and efforts to further endow the guild, especially for the more extensive operations in the future. The report was a lamentable exhibition of earnest effort and total failure. We regret that this report could not have been heard by all citizens, men and women. They could not but blush at the recital of hundreds of cases of genuine distress among the poor and sick, much for instance as these nine which concern the majesty of God himself. God's providence has its vengeful as well as its fatherly and paternal. He sees how terrible sin is in its effects upon us. The speaker requested the case of the poor widow to be reserved to the end of the narration. He himself was conversant with an instance of a man slightly fallen in the world. It was not regarded as serious by him at the time. After a long while, after years, the man began to have strange symptoms. He was called in. The doctor examined the patient, and said to him: "If you had at any time been bitten by a dog it would explain your case." The man said he had been bitten by a dog years ago. A post mortem examination was held by Dr. Richardson, the poison in his opinion of the moral and spiritual law is not assured.

Vice has cut short man's days. In old times the good were promised length of shadow of the throne of God. Shall not the same result follow to-day? Shall not the moral and spiritual law be as mechanically as the physical? The written law of God says that

THE SOUL THAT SINNETH SHALL DIE.

One cause from the throne itself and offered to stand in the place of the sinner. The position of God came and placed himself in the place of the sinner, such was God's law, that the sinner must die. Christ, therefore, heaven, putting himself in the place of the sinner, must, perforce, die. This was a strikking illustration of the majesty and immutability of the law.

So, wherever the just man may stand, the law of God is the same throughout the universe, that its steps are ordered of the law. He who comes to Christ now, as in all times, shall live, for Christ is the end of the law to every one that.

The scene at the cross was introduced as including and God's love to man, both moral and eternal. The dark cloud that lowered over Calvary was not, however, all black—it had its silver lining, its rainbow of rays emanating from the cross. We hear, out of the gloom, the words, "He that overcometh all things shall inherit all things."

Yes, the just man, dying in the conflict, shall die on the throne beside his Saviour. The speaker then dilated on the cross both as of eternity and the immutability of God's law. The circumstances surrounding Calvary, when properly estimated, give a rock to our feet; the Crucifixion is an anchor that holds our souls to the throne of God. We are to go to Jesus, the throne of God itself shall give way before we shall be lost. We glory in the cross because it is seen there the majesty and the immutability of God's law.

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In sin there is much of temporary, transitory pleasure. Thus the drunkard has enjoyment of a kind, which takes away by the excitement of the moment, he is unwilling to think of its sinfulness. There are many other enjoyments of the same nature. The votaries of vice persuade themselves that there is nothing very wrong in their indulgence after all. Many men move very well all around in it by a gradual process: it is step by step. The man that has at last sunk clear down into the mire of vice has not at no time more pange of conscience than you, (apostrophizing the audience,) have had in the commission of one or another of your sins. Our base is marked by a succession of little struggles. No one step that we take is very different from the one that preceded it; and so we go down, and down, and down. If the sinner were in the early stages of his descent, and could be brought to a realization that distinguish his later progress he would be ready to exclaim "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" And yet a man has not long entered on a career of sin till he finds himself doing the things he would have reprobated so strongly. Sin in its nature resembles poison. While we regard sin in its nature as hateful, God regards it in its relation to us. God, when witnessing the lapse of man into sin, has feelings analogous

[illegible] a mother, or a nurse,

who sees her child going out into stormy weather. She forbids the child to go. She offers many other things. The child is forbidden and commanded. The prudential and other indulgences that would hurt it. These restrictions are not put upon the child in mockery, but in a fatherly spirit, and to deny her offspring pleasure. The child is not allowed to have its will in these matters, because they have in it in these matters a longer life and to destroy health. These commands are laid upon the child in mercy to it. God, in intending that love is seen at the cross, has sometimes died for another, but it is a momentary impulse, like the generous offer of Pocohontas to lay her head on the block in place of her captive. "I have known," says the speaker, "a woman to leap down vessel's side to save a child, and dying herself in the effort. It was an impulse. It was not so with Christ. Four thousand years ago he said, "Lo, I come." He said to Satan, "I will, I will, I will bruise the serpent's head." Brave men go out to battle and peril their lives. But it is with a

HOPE THAT THE MAY NOT DIE.

that they may come out unharmed. But Christ knew that he always in the perpective was Gethsemane, with all its agony, and Calvary with all its blood and harrowing scenes.

We are obliged reluctantly to curtail our summary of the Bishop's sermon. He continued for some time to dilate on the subject with fervor and eloquence. The eternity of God's law gave the speaker's soul assurance. God form to the sacrifice of his Son, that in him will be saved. It was sin and ingratitude to doubt, Heaven had a way of breaking its inexorable law given, and consistent with its conscience. The Bishop enjoin, that it was characterized by unusual unction and force, and was in harmony with the occasion.

The following memory services took place in order, and all eyes were strained anxiously for the expected advent of Bishop Simpson. The Bishop is a venerable dignified looking gentleman, with that peculiar physical development which makes it impossible to gauge his years. He has a robust and handsome person, with the sandy hair which is the last to yield to the touch of time. He announced as his text the fourteenth verse of St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians: "O God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord, Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified with me and I with the world."

The speaker adverted to the fact that

THE EARLY CHRISTIAN

had to encounter a great weight of obloquy during the first days of their faith. Christian Church the contempt of the world was visited upon those who adhered to the cross. It was difficult in this age of the world, amongst those trained to a reverence of the cross, to even imagine the aversion with which, in Pagan times it was held. Many believed in the Christ and gloried in His cross. To be identified with the cross was to encounter reproach, hatred, and persecution. "Christian" was equivalent to that of outcast. As Christianity gained in numbers and power, the avenues, by which embraced it with a purpose, at the same time, to make a fair show in the flesh. They wished to avail themselves of the saving efficacy of Christ's word, and, at all to shun reproach; they wished, outwardly, to conform to Judaism. In reprobation of this half-hearted adoption of Christianity, the Apostle had employed the words

THAT ESCAPE.

"Curley" Harris Still at Liberty—The Philadelphia Papers have no word of Censure for the Police Guard.

Some one once remarked that no money could induce him to go to the Legislature from Allegheny county, as the people are excellent philosopher, Socrates, after some spiritual attendant was ever with him. It consoled him in moments of doubt. In his allegorical philosophy he describes it as an influence—a sort of divine influence. Fenelon, in his Telemachus, makes a divinity everywhere attend Telemachus in his search for his father. If God were to send an angel to each of us to be our friend; if the angel were to come to us in human shape to draw us back from error, what an exhibition it would be of His love! And yet we know that the "angel of God" encampeth round about them that serve Him." The angel comes on wings of love and speaks beautiful thoughts into our souls, and makes us thrill with beauty, bliss and love. God not only sends to us an angel, but Jesus on the throne says, "Lo, I am with you always." Whenever poor humanity goes forth to do something of good. Christ is there, to bless, and return blessings to God for this Heavenly companionship. The constancy of Jesus's love is seen at the cross. Men sometimes die for another, but it is a momentary impulse, like the generous offer of Pocohontas to lay her head on the block in place of her captive. "I have known," says the speaker, "a woman to leap down vessel's side to save a child, and dying herself in the effort. It was an impulse. It was not so with Christ. Four thousand years ago he said, "Lo, I come." He said to Satan, "I will, I will, I will bruise the serpent's head." Brave men go out to battle and peril their lives. But it is with a

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TUMULT AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Bain to Take His Place—The Crowd Refuse to be Satisfied.

Our readers are well aware that a free exhibition of the Pilgrim was announced for Sunday night. Prompt to the usual hour a very large crowd assembled to see unfolded without cost the beauties of Bunyan's teem ng fancy. The crowd gathered before the Academy, but ingress was not a matter of course. It swelled until quite a thousand expectant persons were gathered on Liberty street. The door of the while remained obstinately closed. The crowd became quite impatient. A clamor arose, which was not stilled by the appearance of Mr. Bain's agent. The gentleman ascended the Academy steps and tried to announce that owing to the illness of Mr. Bain, the exhibition was unavoidably off. A large number of juveniles had been drawn to the spot by the announcement of a free exhibition. Their disappointment was great and could not be repressed. They broke into a mutinous uproar so loud and deep that the agent's voice could not be heard, so gave it over in despair. The juveniles are immovably closed, grown people and juveniles slowly and discontented disappeared.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1871.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	7:35	4:23	11:23
Height of Barometer	29.89	29.85	30.15
Change since last report	.44	.36	.30
Temperature	35°	35°	26°
Change in last 24 hours	-15°	23°	-7°
Direction of wind	S.	N.W.	N.W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	12	8
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.08	0.72	0.32
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	B	C	B
Amount of cloud	4	4	4
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths	0.15		
State of weather	4	4	6

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given, the standard being adopted here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, 3/4 to 1/2 cloud; 3, cloudy, 1/2 to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

HENRY D. SCHMIDT, Observer.

City Deposit Bank and Trust Company.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of the business community to the substantial character of the above mentioned bank, and the inducements it offers. Organized in accordance with the law of Pennsylvania, with a board of directors composed of responsible, substantial business men, all identified with the mercantile interests of Pittsburgh, the new bank may be viewed as an evidence of the rapid progress we have made in the last decade of the Nineteenth. Twentieth and Twenty-first wards. The bank building, which is located at the junction of Penn and Frankstown avenues, is not inferior in appearance to the majority of the bank buildings in the West End, while the internal arrangements correspond with the exterior. The vault is thoroughly fire proof. The burglar-proof safe is superior to anything of its kind to be found either East or West. The company starts out with capital sufficient to facilitate the transaction of all the business which will be brought before it. They are prepared to receive deposits, to discount daily at liberal rates, and to render such accommodations to the public as the requirements of the times demand. Following are the names of the officers and directors of the new bank: President, John I. Marchand; Vice President, James Connor; Cashier, Ed. A. Macrum; Teller, Walter Brown; Solicitor, John Meilon; Directors, John I. Marchand, James Connor, Thomas Brown, Wm. H. Denniston and Alexander Bates.

Card

We take this method of informing our customers and the public generally, that we are busy closing out our stock of goods in order to make room for enlarging and improving our store. The sale will be positive and can continue but a few days more, as the work of improvement begins at once. As it is well known that we make a specialty of the higher qualities of dry goods sold in this market, it will readily be seen that a rare opportunity is now offered for securing bargains in class of goods seldom offered in this manner. The sale will include our choicest patterns of silks, dress goods, shawls, and in fact our entire stock of fine and desirable stock. Parties who have not availed themselves of the opportunity at the opening of the great clearing sale of fine goods, will profit by calling without delay upon

P. H. HACKE,
Corner Fifth avenue and Market st.

REMARKABLE MURDER CONFESSION.

Stroudsburgh, Pa., the Scene of the Alleged Tragedy.

The New York *Courier* of Wednesday, says:

A man, who had given his name as Clarke, came up from lodgers' room at the First Precinct Station house, Jersey City, on Monday night, and told Captain Jordan that a fellow tramp had confessed a murder. It seems that a lodger, who gave the name of James Smith, in an altercation with a German about a dog he had with him, told him that he had killed one German already. Afterward, turning to Clarke, he told him that with a companion he once got into some difficulty with a German storekeeper in Stroudsburgh, Pa. and shot him afterward robbing the store. They were arrested and broke jail. His companion was recaptured and hanged, but he (Smith) escaped.

All this would have been of very little importance, but for the fact that Clarke has been engaged on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and has several years at Stroudsburgh, Pa., near which place the exact incidents related by Smith had taken place. Clarke also testifies to having been a man arrested about a year ago who answered the description of the murderer, but who was released for want of evidence. The case has general gloom over the entire neighborhood.

"THAT BLESSED BABY."

The Church is Loaded at the City Farm—Something About It—A City Councilman Initiated—He is Expected to Play Horse.

Everybody knows something about the sweet child that was deposited Friday night on the steps leading to the door of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Webster avenue. The little thing was carried to the watch-house, whence it was committed to the custody of Mr. James Sherran, who resides on Diamond alley. Of its subsequent adventures we have given a succinct narration, and that the child's maternity has, through the efforts of Mr. John Glenn, been discovered. The mother resides situated in Ward's Court. She is a young woman, and is now in Philadelphia.

Any one who has cared to read Council reports has not failed to remark the fact that at their last meeting Councilmen Kirkpatrick and Broo